



Forever float that standard sheet—
Where breathes the foe but falls before us!
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

REPUBLICAN UNION NOMINATIONS

FOR GOVERNOR.

JAMES T. LEWIS.

of Columbia County;

FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

WYMAN SPOONER.

of Walworth County;

FOR SECRETARY OF STATE.

LUCIUS FAIRCHILD.

of Deane County;

FOR STATE TREASURER.

SAMUEL D. HASTINGS.

of Trempealeau County;

FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL.

WINFIELD SMITH.

of Milwaukee County;

FOR BANK COMPTROLLER.

W. M. H. RAMSEY.

of Oneida County;

SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

JOSIAH L. PICKARD.

of Grant County;

FOR STATE PRISON COMMISSIONER.

HENRY CORDIER.

of Winnebago County.

ASSEMBLY NOMINATIONS.

First District—Composed of the City of Beloit and the Towns of Beloit and Tipton.

DAVID KERRILL. of the Town of Beloit.

Second District—Composed of the City of Janesville.

J. W. STORREY.

Third District—Composed of the Towns of Rock, Newburg, Plymouth, Aron and Spring Valley.

DR. JEROME BURMAN. of Aron.

Fourth District—Composed of the Towns of Rock, Newburg, Plymouth, Aron and Spring Valley.

WM. H. TRIPP. of Town of Rock.

Fifth District—Composed of the Towns of Fulton, Fort Union, Magnolia, Spring Valley, Aron, Newark, Plymouth, Center and Janesville.

HUBERT A. RICHARDS. of the Town of Center.

SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT.—The convention which met in this city to-day, nominated Mr. HUBERT A. RICHARDS, of the town of Center, as a candidate for school superintendent of the first district. Mr. Richards is well recommended for the place, and the unanimity with which the convention selected him, only three dissenting votes, is a strong testimonial in his favor.

Recruiting Slaves in Maryland.

The Secretary of War has authorized recruiting officers in Maryland to give loyal masters the \$300 bounty in scrip, payable when slavery is abolished in Maryland, for such slaves as are desirous of enlisting in the service of the United States, stipulating that they shall be free, at the close of the war. The slaves belonging to secessionists are taken without the bounty being paid to the masters. It is said that a large number of colored recruits are obtained in this way in Maryland.

The disloyal masters, of course, make great complaint about it. One of them says in the National Intelligencer that the slaves are going off in this way by the hundred, and that gangs of them depart, "singing, shouting and carrying clubs."

Their manner, according to this report, is somewhat different from that of the manacled slaves, when chained together and driven to the auction block. They are then filled with grief, and march away from their homes with downcast looks and hearts full of sorrow. Now that they are going to serve Uncle Sam in the Union army, "fighting for their rights," they "about the battle cry of freedom" with a will, as they go away from their former homes. This is a very singular method of testifying the excessive love for their owners, which the pro-slavery press at the North delight to tell us, exists to such an extent that they will fight for their beloved masters in preference to entering the service of the United States. We understand that these slaves are not forced into the army, but go willingly, and that there is no compulsion about it except towards those masters who are rebels or who have aided the confederate cause. We do not think that the three hundred dollar commutation could be put to a better use.

The Chicago Times and the New York World are in great tribulation about this matter. It is really a hard case for them; slavery in Maryland is melting away rapidly under the policy, which is itself enough to bring tears to the eyes of a democrat.

The chief corner stone of their party is slavery; all their hopes of power and spoils hereafter depend upon upholding the institution; and to see the secretary of war use the money that democrats have paid to clear them from the draft, in paying bounties for negro soldiers, is a spectacle and enough to make them weep. It touches them in two tender spots, to wit, their pockets and their political hopes. The Times says that "it is one of the most striking symptoms of the degeneracy of the times and one of the most sorrowful features in the entire aspect of our affairs," that the secretary of war should be guilty of such an "atrocity," while there are journals like the New York Evening Post, which defend him! It is awful, isn't it, that negroes should go into the army and democrats should pay their bounties? But we rejoice that it is so. It is the legitimate fruit of

and failing to get white men it is forced by the policies of the copperheads to take black soldiers, and if the negro gets his freedom in this way, it is matter of gratulation, instead of being the "sorrowful feature" that strikes the Times so, mournfully. Go on, ye copperheads; you are an instrument in the hands of a higher power to work out the freedom of an enslaved race, and you are doing your appointed work; not cheerfully, as good men should, but reluctantly. It is your destiny to help free the negro, and you cannot help it if you would.

Lawrence Relief Fund.

REPORT FROM TOWN OF CENTER.

Contributions to the Lawrence sufferers from the town of Center, with names of school districts and names of solicitors:

School district No. 1, Mrs. Samuel W. Fisher, \$24.50

School district No. 2, Mr. J. Calvin Fitch, 3.75

—Adee, 3.75

Joint school district No. 2, Center and Porter, Miss Francis Palmer, (no report), 4.60

"school district No. 1, Center and Janesville, Mr. Ira Fish, 7.50

"school district No. 2, Center and Janesville, Mr. J. Calvin Fitch, 8.50

"school district No. 1, Center and Plymouth, Mr. H. A. Richards, (Footville), 6.00

"school district No. 2, Center and Plymouth, Miss Fanny A. Burton, 8.50

"school district No. 3, Center and Plymouth, Mr. J. Gilbert, 6.00

"school district No. 1, Center and Magnolia, Mr. C. O. Mason, (no report), 25

Received from Mr. Sol. Spoon, of the town of Magnolia, 1.00

Received from Mr. Sol. Spoon, of the town of Magnolia, \$68.25

Hon. J. M. Burgess: The above is the report of the canvassing committee from the several school districts and parts of districts in the town of Center for the sufferers of Lawrence. Two reports are yet behind—Mr. C. O. Mason and Miss Frances Palmer. When they are made they will be duly acknowledged. I fancy I see you commence to look over the list, "School district No. 1, Mrs. Samuel W. Fisher solicitor, \$24.50! What, almost \$25 from one school district?" Certainly. "Well there," and the list drops from your hand! But do not be excited, Bro. B.; I see you are in a "fix," evidently in a "sad dilemma." You made your best, lowest, and most polite bow to our very worthy, energetic and patriotic sister Pope, and now here is almost as much raised in one little school district, and if you should try to do justice to sister Fisher, you would lose your equilibrium entirely, and this for such a fall man, might be dangerous, and its consequences we cannot predict. So permit me to suggest the propriety of "keeping quiet" for the present, as there are many energetic and patriotic ladies in "old Rock," and we do not know what is yet to come. Besides Mrs. F. is a very modest little body, and is willing to abide by the old proverb, "Let thy works praise thee." The rest of the committee (who have reported) have certainly done well considering their chances, as will be seen by the above.

For individual benevolence and generosity, Mr. N. M. Carrier of joint school district No. 2, Center and Janesville, stands at the head in the town. His contribution was \$3.00, and being a man of only moderate circumstances, he is justly entitled to this notice.

We have three contributions from district No. 1, of \$2.00 each; Seth Fisher, J. Cory, and L. Schroder. Contributions of \$1.00 are too numerous to particularize.

When our reports are all in, our contribution for the town will probably reach \$70.00, or over.

Very truly yours, &c,
W. A. WEBSTER.

Center, Oct. 5th 1863.

JANESVILLE, Oct. 5th 1863.

I acknowledge the receipt of the above amount, from the town of Center, and although I made my very best bow to Mrs. Virgil Pope, I cannot in justice withhold an expression of heartfelt admiration for the energy and perseverance manifested by Mrs. Samuel W. Fisher, of district No. 1, \$24.50. Truly this is a No. 1 district, and Mrs. F. is a No. 1 woman. They are worthy of each other.

J. M. BURGESS,
Chairman Co. Committee.

Wisconsin Officers Prisoners.

The following is a list of Wisconsin officers in the hands of the enemy, near Chattanooga, reported safe:

Lieut. Col. E. C. Hobart, 21st regiment; Maj. D. McKersher, 10th; Capt. W. A. Collins, 10th; Capt. M. Ewen, 21st; Capt. R. Harkness, 10th; Capt. R. H. Spencer, 10th; Capt. Perry, 10th; Lieut. W. L. Watson, 21st; Lieut. C. A. Burdick, 10th; Lieut. D. H. Hinkle, 10th; Lieut. H. H. Taylor, 21st; Lieut. C. H. Morgan, 21st; Lieut. J. H. Jenkins, 21st.

The Chicago Times informs us that several young ladies, at a Vallandigham meeting in Mansfield, Ohio, carried a banner upon which was inscribed "Fathers, deliver us from negro equality." Inasmuch as some of the fathers of these young ladies once voted for Dick Johnson for Vice-President of the United States, who had a negro wife, the appeal seems to be particularly appropriate and necessary. Perhaps some of these fathers are widowers and have "declared their intentions" to marry a "cullid gal," after the manner of the great Kentucky demagogue before mentioned. There is evidently some trouble in the democratic family about "the nigger," in Ohio, in which these white girls are interested, and they are quite right in making known their sentiments before it is too late.

Capt. McVean, of the 1st regiment,

Memphis, Tenn., Sept. 29, 1863.

The disposition of our division is yet a secret, and it still remains here, pleasantly encamped, in sublime suspense. Rumor has it that we are either to remain here, or go forward to the Army of the Cumberland via Corinth, or finally to return to Vicksburg. Another rumor is that this division is to be detached from the 17th army corps and sent to join Hurlbut's 16th corps. The latter report is not credited, from the fact that the 17th army corps is weak enough in numbers without this draft, and then, we might add collectively, we don't favor joining a corps that has been lying around for eight months, to enter with them the field to which it is assigned, (the Army of the Cumberland,) where veterans are most needed.

By an order received to-day from Maj. Gen. McPherson, commanding our corps, our division, (the 7th,) commanded by Brig. Gen. John E. Smith, will be designated and known hereafter as the 2d division. Hereafter all letters, packages and papers should be addressed, "12th Wisconsin Battery, 2d Division, 17th A. C., Department of the Tennessee." Any letters that may be or have been addressed of old, will reach us, but the above is our proper address.

The health of the battery never was better than at present, not one being on the sick list, and not one complaining of illness. We are short of tents, blankets, &c., the bulk of the baggage being left behind at Vicksburg, in the expectation of a short and hurried trip to Little Rock. That expectation having terminated by the evacuation of Little Rock, all the tents, baggage, horses, &c., left at Vicksburg, have been ordered here forthwith. In the meantime we have but little else to lie upon but the ground, with the blue canopy of heaven for a covering. With the exception of one or two nights the weather has been warm, and nothing serious has resulted from exposure.

We will remain here yet for a week at least, and judging from the number of letters mailed daily to Janesville, you will be fully and accurately advised as regards our movements.

James M. Anderson and George Pierce reported from farlough to-day, on time, refreshed and invigorated by their trip to their home and friends.

The weather is clear, warm and dry, the nights cool and refreshing. The war news here is anticipated by you, making comment by us unnecessary and untimely. We hope for favorable results in Rosecrans' department, but as yet the news here leaves the contest even handed.

Correspondence of the Daily Gazette.

From the Thirteenth Regiment.

STEVENS, Ala., Sept. 27th, 1863.

The 13th is stationed here, doing provost and guard duty. Col. Lyon is in command of the post. The men are doing more duty now than ever before, which would be considered hard under ordinary circumstances, after a march of fifteen days from Fort Donelson to this place, by way of Columbus and Pulaski, Tennessee, and Huntsville, Alabama, under a scorching sun and over dusty roads, but we are too near the front to complain. The importance of the post and the amount of supplies calls for vigilance on the part of those with whom they are entrusted. The result of the last battle will be known by you ere you get this. It has been one of the most, if not the most desperate of the war. Nearly four thousand wounded passed here last week for Nashville. Thirteen hundred and fifty prisoners were brought in last Wednesday from the front, and the most of them were paroled, and all sent to Nashville yesterday. They were from various brigades and divisions of the rebel army; some of Longstreet's men were among them. Both sides admit there were more killed in proportion to the wounded on the part of the rebels than ours. To use the expression of a prisoner, "we wounded a heap of your men, but you killed ours." Some of them are defiant, claiming their ability to conquer the "Yanks," but it is only those whose combativeness is the leading trait of character, and brute nature predominates over the human. The most intelligent see and admit the hopelessness of their cause. Refugees are coming in from the country south of here; the most destitute are fed on government rations. There are hundreds that must starve before winter sets in, or next spring, unless they can receive supplies through the lines of the Union army. It is evident from the desperation the rebels have fought within the past few days, that they are making one of their last struggles. They are making Chattanooga and the state of Georgia one of their last battle grounds in the south. We know very little of the particulars of the last weeks fighting; from the conflicting reports of those from the front they agree in one thing, that Rosecrans fell back. Some say reinforcements have arrived, others say not. All are confident he can hold his present position till they do arrive. The men in the 13th are in good health and are ready to go wherever they may be ordered. L. B.

(Correspondence of the Daily Gazette.)

From the 3d Wisconsin Battery.

In Camp near Chattanooga, Sept. 27th, 1863.

Last Saturday and Sunday there was desperate fighting in and around Crawfish Springs; our battery being completely cut off from Van Cleve's division, the 3d brigade, supporting our battery, advanced into a cornfield (on Saturday) and were repulsed; our battery moved to the enemy's left and there fired on the enemy's flank, causing and having, the flower of the Southern Confederacy fleeing before us.

On Sunday the 3d Wisconsin battery was supporting the left of Davis' division, and after advancing into the woods, were overpowered and compelled to fall back to a hill, where other batteries were planted. The enemy here drove our infantry like chaff before the wind, and we were compelled

leave the gun. My impression is that Jas. Livingston, Paul Guion, Palmer and Thos. Boyle, of Kenosha, are prisoners in the enemy's lines. They have driven us thus far, but no further can they come.

Respectfully,

WILLARD A. MARSHALL,

Sergeant 1st gun, 3d Wis. Battery.

P. S.—James Livingston's parents live near Janesville, and they will no doubt see it in your paper earlier than to write to them. Our loss in the two days fight has been very heavy; besides losing five guns, and we are now minus twenty-six men.

Killed, on Sunday the 20th inst., while gallantly standing at his post, Charles W. Hubbard, aged about 26 years, of Green Lake county, Wisconsin. W. A. M.

Union Assembly Convention.

We, the undersigned, electors of the 5th assembly district, composed of the city of Janesville, believing that there is a general desire among the people of this district that a good loyal Union man should be nominated to represent the same in the next legislature, irrespective of party conventions and party platforms; and believing that the vigorous and unconditional prosecution of the war on the part of the government is or should be the paramount issue until the present rebellion is overthrown; and believing further, that in times of public danger where a blind adherence to personal preferences or party bias might endanger the success of the cause for which all parties profess to be formed, such preferences should yield to the common good.

We do, therefore, hereby invite all who sympathize with the above object, to meet in Mass Convention at the Court Room, in this city, on Tuesday evening the 6th of October, at 7 o'clock, to make such nomination.

Let there be such a rally as shall attest that in these times patriotism is above party:

R B Treat
H B Glass
W B Strong
H L Smith
O B Wright
L F Patton
O W Norton
D W Russell
Hiram Jackson
S D Locke
C A Alden
Alex Nellis
H S Woodruff
Warren Norton
B F Pixley
Amos Page
Thos Hammond
P W Puffer
I M Smith
H Grove
J Westmacott
D S Cook
L F Hathaway
E R Thorne
A C Stone
Wm C Moore
L B Moore
R O Richardson
H D Ewer
G H Davis
Guy Carter
Mayhew V. London
James London
John C Bailey
J S Wheat
P F Rock
George Bodie
Chas Williams
D E Field
C T Webber
E H Strong
Z GUILD
James Harris
Russell R Angell
Samuel Griffin
John Nelson
E H Andrews
Wm Stevens
H S Horton
Robt Ross
E C Smith
L A Griesold
W Herkimer
H J Covell
George Dewey
E Corvell
R J Richardson
J Nash
D F Eddington
D Moore
Matthew Patterson
L P Anderson
Chas B Withington
D Winters
L C Field
G W Seater

BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTED FOR THE DAILY GAZETTE.

BY WISCONSIN STATE TELEGRAPH LINE.

Office Union Passenger Depot.

Last Night's Report.

CAIRO, Oct. 3.

Special to Chicago Journal.—The steamer Liberty No. 2, from Memphis, has arrived, with 100 bales of cotton and a crowd of passengers.

The Memphis Evening Bulletin, of the 1st inst., recounts another terrible steamboat disaster, in the burning of the steamer R. Campbell, Jr., near Milliken's Bend, on the morning of Thursday, the 28th inst. Twenty-three lives were lost. The boat was on her way from St. Louis to Vicksburg. The burning was the work of an incendiary. It is thought the man (white, but painted black), got off the boat a few miles above the Bend, on the 30th ult.

Major B. B. Smith, on his way to Memphis with 33 bales of cotton, when nine miles from the city, was surrounded by 16 guerrillas, who took possession of and burned his cotton, and robbed him of \$525 in "greenbacks," and of his hat, boots and spurs. The teamsters were allowed to depart with their teams unharmed.

Wm. Wilson, street cotton broker of Memphis, while walking on the street, on the 30th ult, was shot in the head by a man named Carter, a butcher. The shot was instantly fatal. The cause of the tragedy was a belief by Carter that a criminal connection existed between Wilson and Carter's wife.

The weather is decidedly cool in Cairo to-day.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4th.

The rebel authorities have declared an additional number of their paroled officers and men as exchanged, and ordered them to duty. This is in direct violation of the cartel, and notwithstanding the heavy balance of exchange, against them, they refuse to deliver any of our commissioned officers, and also retain a large number of citizen prisoners.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Oct. 4.

Special to Chicago Tribune.—Bayard and Wolford are still skirmishing with the enemy below London. The rebels are reported strongly reinforced in the east.

Carter has fallen back to Bull's Gap. Arrangements are in progress for a decisive fight and wind up of the guerrilla business.

There are no mails. The weather is fine. The army is in fine health and spirits.

ATLANTA, Sept. 30.—Gen. Bragg has consented to exchange wounded with Gen. Rosecrans.

Affairs are unchanged at Chattanooga. Gen. Rosecrans receives his supplies by wagon from Stevenson. The rumor that Rosecrans supplies were cut off is not credited.

Gen. Rosecrans is confined to his works around Chattanooga, our lines extending to the river above and below him.

His defenses are strong and thought to be so superior that no assault will be made.

NASHVILLE, Oct. 3.

McMinnville was attacked at noon. The result is unknown. Fighting was progressing when the telegraph communication was interrupted. Rebel cavalry are reported crossing the Tennessee, at Washington. Cavalry from this post returned last evening with a rebel captain, one lieutenant and 12 paroled prisoners.

LEAVENWORTH, Oct. 3.

Special to Chicago Tribune.—Gen. Blunt has left Fort Scott for Fort Smith. Bush whackers have been cutting off the trains, and are the enemy are around Fort Smith in a menacing attitude.

The news of Blunt's intended arrest is fully confirmed by Ewing's organ this morning. It seems that Ewing has written a letter stating that Schofield has long intended to arrest Gen. Blunt. The Division board of inspection have made charges against Blunt as long as a house. They were sent by Schofield to do this, and Blunt would have been arrested if he had ever come to Fort Leavenworth.

The mayor of Platt county, Mo., have made a statement of the condition of affairs in that county, which concludes as follows: "It is our firm conviction that there are now in Leavenworth over 100 Union men and families who have fled from Platt county from fear of violence from the men composing the mass of the militia, and that if some change in affairs does not occur the lives and property of radical Union men in Platt county will be at the mercy of men whose loyalty has always been at best doubtful." So many destitute Union refugees have arrived in Leavenworth from Missouri that the mayor has been compelled to issue a proclamation to provide means for the relief of their temporary necessities.

The memorial of the Kansas delegation to the president appears in the Conservative, of this morning. The memorialists say:

"The efforts to combine in any system of administration civil or military elements so discordant as those which the junction of Missouri and Kansas bring together, can only add enormous and constant embarrassments to those which necessarily weigh upon the commander in Missouri, that he has entirely lost the little confidence which the people of Kansas ever had in his abilities and efficiency. The raid at Lawrence is distinctly traceable to the conduct of him and his subordinates in leaving the border exposed to invasion and all its horrible results. If this be denied, the fact remains that such is the belief of the farmers and those that are exposed to like calamities, and such a belief, whether founded or not, is fatal to the influence of the general and the cordial co-operation which the public safety demands that we should receive."

"We therefore claim that as well for the general reason of the unwieldy size of the department, as for the particular incongruity in the association of Kansas and Missouri, and the personal objections to Gen. Schofield, that the public interests demand the restoration of the separate department of Kansas."

A convention of all the editors in Kansas will be held here on Wednesday to devise means for a concert of action on the military marauds in the department of Missouri.

The first Kansas state fair will open here Wednesday. Gen. Fremont is expected to deliver the oration. Not less than twenty thousand visitors will be present. The hotels are already crowded.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 4.

A special to the Commercial from Chattanooga the 30th, says 200 ambulances, sent within the enemy's lines under a flag of truce, brought in over 600 of our wounded. While in the enemy's hands they had nothing to eat but corn bread. The rebels treated them very kindly, expressing regrets that they could not provide better for them. They refuse to permit the bodies of wounded or deceased officers to be removed. The enemy holds fifty-two of our surgeons as prisoners.

Our ambulances returned to the rebel lines the wounded rebels who fell into our hands. Both armies are busy fortifying.

The pickets are within a stone throw of each other.

The associated press report of the battle causes considerable indignation amongst the troops.

The statement that Reynolds' and Brannon's divisions were thrown into disorder is incorrect. I learn from Gen. Thomas that to the obstinate bravery of these commands the army is largely indebted for its safety.

Our wounded are well cared for and comfortably situated.

New York, Oct. 4.

A Berwick City letter to the Herald states that the main body of Gen. Banks' command was encamped on the 18th of September near that place. No serious encounter is expected to occur until reaching Vermilion Bayou, where the rebels, under Dick Taylor, are represented to be in great force and fortifying the place.

Another report is that the rebels are concentrating all their available force from Western Louisiana, Eastern Texas and Southern Arkansas at Alexandria for a last desperate resistance, and are evacuating all the country this side of Alexandria and on Red river.

Our forces will soon make an advance movement.

A New Orleans letter to the Herald contains the following:

Guerrillas are growing bold and numerous on the Mississippi river. They have located a three-gun battery about sixteen miles above Natchez, from which they fired fifteen shots at the steamer Julia, five of which went through her, but she escaped. Some eight or ten vessels have been fired into.

To-Day's Report.

(Reported Exclusively for the Daily Gazette.)

AFTERNOON DISPATCHES.

NEW YORK, Oct. 5.

The steamship City of London, from Liverpool 23d, and Queenstown 21th, has arrived. The withdrawal of Mason is confirmed.

The Times says if the confederates are offended with England for trying to keep in the right, it is sorry for it, but the loss is theirs, while the relief to the British government will be great, and the nation will have nothing to regret.

A crowded meeting at Leeds adopted a resolution rejoicing that the war was shaping itself into one for the destruction of slavery, denouncing the building of war ships for the confederates, and applauding the government for detaining those built.

The Times' article warns the

monitors were freely supplied. It says the course has too much resemblance to the views of the federal politicians.

The La France says the federal Corvette Kersey, at Brest, will receive precisely similar treatment accorded to the Florida, and each will enjoy the same rights and advantages.

The Europa, of Frankfurt, asserts that Arch Duke Maximilian has finally accepted the Mexican crown at all risks, and prefers even to renounce all rights and privileges under the Austrian crown.

The Paris correspondent of the Morning Post asserts that the Washington government assists Juarez with arms and ammunition.

New York, Oct. 6.

Flour dull and drooping, 5,500,65 extra; 6,050,25 R. H. O. Wheat receipts 177,063, slightly firm, favors buyers, 1,27 at 33 winter red. Rye firm, 1c better, 1.13. Receipts of corn 122,500 bushels, market 1c better, 90c32 admt. Oats 70c71. Pork firmer, 13,00c13.25 old; 14,00 new mess. Lard firmer, 10c11. Whisky firm, 65c 55d.

Stocks better but close weak. Money 6. Sterling quiet, 69.60. Gold 44. New York Central 1,347. Erie 1,377. United States 63 81; registered 1,07; coupons 1,03; one year certificates 99 3/4.

The following is the latest news per steamer which left Liverpool on the 22d: The Times editorially assumes that Maximilian will accept the Mexican throne, and that the British government will acknowledge the reorganization.

The steamer Roskoche from Havana, 30th, has arrived. The rebellion in St. Domingo is increasing. The gunboat Kearney, which arrived at Havana on the 29th, reports Rigo took into Key West, on the 28th, the rebel steamer Herald with 250 bales of cotton, and two agents for a new blockade running company, with a capital of two millions were aboard. The Herald was the first vessel of the new line.

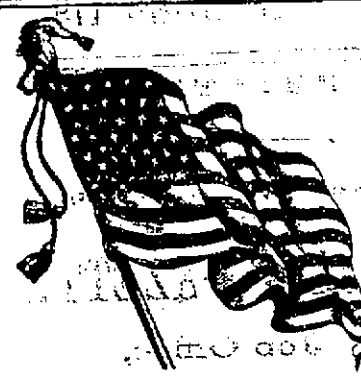
LOUISVILLE, Oct. 5.

The Daily Gazette.

City of Janesville.

Monday Evening, Oct. 6, 1863.

Official Paper of the City.



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Second District—Composed of the City of Janesville.

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SIXTH DISTRICT—Composed of the Towns of Rock, Newburg, Plymouth, and Spring Valley.

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OF Rock County.

SUPERVISOR—SIXTH DISTRICT.

WM. H. TRIPP.

OF Rock County.

SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT.

OF the Towns of Fulton, Porter, Union, Magnolia, Spring Valley, Aron, Newark, Plymouth, Center and Janesville.

ROBERT A. RICHARDS.

OF the Town of Center.

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Recruiting Slaves in Maryland.

The Secretary of War has authorized recruiting officers in Maryland to give loyal masters the \$300 bounty in scrip, payable when slavery is abolished in Maryland, for such slaves as are desirous of enlisting in the service of the United States, stipulating that they shall be free, at the close of the war. The slaves belonging to secessionists are taken without the bounty being paid to the masters. It is said that a large number of colored recruits are obtained in this way in Maryland.

The dialy masters, of course, make great complaint about it. One of them says in the National Intelligencer that the slaves are going off in this way by the hundred, and that gangs of them depart, "singing, shouting and carrying clubs." Their manner, according to this report, is somewhat different from that of the manacled slaves, when chained together and driven to the auction block. They are then filled with grief and march away from their homes with downcast looks and hearts full of sorrow. Now that they are going to serve Uncle Sam in the Union army, "fighting for their rights," they "shout the battle cry of freedom" with a will, as they go away from their former homes. This is a very singular method of testifying the excessive love for their owners, which the pro-slavery press at the North delight to tell us, exists to such an extent that they will fight for their beloved masters in preference to entering the service of the United States. We understand that these slaves are not forced into the army, but go willingly, and that there is no compulsion about it except towards those masters who are rebels or who have aided the confederate cause. We do not think that the three hundred dollar commutation could be put to a better use.

The Chicago Times and the New York World are in great tribulation about this matter. It is really a hard case for them; slavery in Maryland is melting away rapidly under the policy, which is of itself enough to bring tears to the eyes of a democrat. The chief corner stone of their party is slavery; all their hopes of power and spoils hereafter depend upon upholding the institution; and to see the secretary of war use the money that democrats have paid to clear them from the draft, in paying bounties to negro soldiers, is a spectacle and enough to make them weep. It touches them in two tender spots, to wit, their pockets and their political hopes. The Times says that "it is one of the most striking symptoms of the degeneracy of the times and one of the most sorrowful features in the entire aspect of our affairs," that the secretary of war should be guilty of such an "atrocity," while there are journals like the New York Evening Post which defend him! It is awful, isn't it, that negroes should go into the army and democrats should pay their bounties? But we rejoice that it is so. It is the legitimate fruit of copperhead opposition to the draft. The

and failing to get white men it is forced by the policies of the copperheads to take black soldiers, and if the negro gets his freedom in this way, it is matter of gratulation, instead of being the "sorrowful feature" that strikes the Times so, mournfully. Go on, ye copperheads; you are an instrument in the hands of a higher power to work out the freedom of an enslaved race, and you are doing your appointed work; not cheerfully, as good men should, but reluctantly. It is your destiny to help free the negro, and you cannot help it if you would.

Lawrence Keller Fund.

REPORT FROM TOWN OF CENTER.

Contributions to the Lawrence Keller fund from the town of Center, with names of school districts and names of solicitors:

School district No. 1, Mrs. Samuel W. Fisher, \$24.50

School district No. 2, Mr. J. Calvin Fitch, 3.75

School district No. 3, Mr. and Mrs. Ade, 3.75

Joint school district No. 2, Center and Porter, Miss Francis Palmer, (no report)

"school district No. 1, Center and Janesville, Mr. Ira Fish, 4.50

"school district No. 2, Center and Janesville, Mr. J. Calvin Fitch, 7.50

"school district No. 1, Center and Plymouth, Mr. H. A. Richards, (Footville), 8.50

"school district No. 2, Center and Plymouth, Miss Fanny A. Burton, 8.50

"school district No. 3, Center and Plymouth, Mr. J. Gilbert, 6.00

"school district No. 1, Center and Magnolia, Mr. C. C. Mason, (no report), 25

Received from Mr. Sol. Spoon, of the town of Magnolia, 1.00

\$68.25

Hon. J. M. Burgess: The above is the report of the canvassing committee from the several school districts and parts of districts in the town of Center for the sufferers of Lawrence. Two reports are yet behind—Mr. C. C. Mason and Miss Frances Palmer. When they are made they will be duly acknowledged. I fancy I see you commence to look over the list. "School district No. 1, Mrs. Samuel W. Fisher, \$24.50. What, almost \$25 from one school district?" Certainly. "Well, there," and the list drops from your hand! But do not be excited, Bro. B.; I see you are in a "fix," evidently in a "sad dilemma." You made your best, lowest, and most polite bow to our very worthy, energetic and patriotic sister Popo, and now here is almost as much raised in one little school district, and if you should try to do justice to sister Fisher, you would lose your equilibrium entirely, and this for such a tall man, might be dangerous, and its consequences we cannot predict. So permit me to suggest the propriety of "keeping quiet" for the present, as there are many energetic and patriotic ladies in "old Rock," and we do not know what is yet to come. Besides Mrs. F. is a very modest little body, and is willing to abide by the old proverb, "Let thy works praise thee." The rest of the committee (who have reported) have certainly done well considering their chances, as will be seen by the above.

For individual benevolence and generosity, Mr. N. M. Carrier of joint school district No. 2, Center and Janesville, stands at the head in the town. His contribution was \$3.00, and being a man of only moderate circumstances, he is justly entitled to this notice.

We have three contributions from district No. 1, of \$2.00 each; Seth Fisher, J. Cory, and L. Schroder. Contributions of \$1.00 are too numerous to particularize.

When our reports are all in, our contribution for the town will probably reach \$70.00, or over.

Very truly yours, &c.,

W. A. WEBSTER.

Center, Oct. 5th 1863.

JANESVILLE, Oct. 5th 1863.

I acknowledge the receipt of the above amount, from the town of Center, and although I made my very best bow to Mrs. Virgil Pope, I cannot in justice withhold an expression of, heartfelt admiration for the energy and perseverance manifested by Mrs. Samuel W. Fisher, of district No. 1, \$24.50. Truly this is a No. 1 district, and Mrs. F. is a No. 1 woman. They are worthy of each other.

J. M. BURGESS,

Chairman Co. Committee.

Wisconsin Officers Prisoners.

The following is a list of Wisconsin officers in the hands of the enemy, near Chattanooga, reported safe:

Lieut. Col. H. C. Hobart, 21st regiment;

Maj. D. McKencher, 10th; Capt. W. A. Collins, 10th; Capt. M. Ewen, 21st; Capt. B. Harkness, 10th; Capt. R. H. Spencer, 10th; Capt. Perry, 10th; Lieut. W. L. Watson, 21st; Lieut. C. A. Burdick, 10th; Lieut. L. D. Hinkle, 10th; Lieut. H. H. Taylor, 21st; Lieut. C. H. Morgan, 21st; Lieut. J. H. Jenkins, 21st.

The Chicago Times informs us that several young ladies, at a Yallandigham meeting in Mansfield, Ohio, carried a banner upon which was inscribed "Fathers, deliver us from negro equality." Inasmuch as some of the fathers of these young ladies once voted for Dick Johnson for Vice-President of the United States, who had a negro wife, the appeal seems to be particularly appropriate and necessary. Perhaps some of these fathers are widowers and have "declared their intentions" to marry a "cullid gal," after the manner of the great Kentucky democrat before mentioned. There is evidently some trouble in the democratic family about "the nigger," in Ohio, in which these white girls are interested, and they are quite right in making known their sentiments before it is too late.

Capt. McVean, of the 1st regiment, who lost a leg at the battle of Chickamauga,

Correspondence of the Daily Gazette.

From the Twelfth Battery.

Memphis, Tenn., Sept. 29, 1863.

The disposition of our division is yet a secret, and it still remains here, pleasantly camped, in sublime suspense. Rumor has it that we are either to remain here, or go forward to the Army of the Cumberland, land via Corinth, or finally to return to Vicksburg. Another rumor is that this division is to be detached from the 47th army corps and sent to join Grant's 16th corps. The latter report is not credited, from the fact that the 17th army corps is weak enough in numbers without this draft, and then, we might add collectively, we don't favor joining a corps that has been lying around for eight months, to enter with them the field to which it is assigned. (The Army of the Cumberland,) where veterans are most needed.

By an order received to-day from Maj. Gen. McPherson, commanding our corps, our division, (the 7th,) commanded by Brig. Gen. John E. Smith, will be designated and known hereafter as the 2d division. Hereafter all letters, packages and papers should be addressed, "12th Wisconsin Battery, 2d Division, 17th A. C., Department of the Tennessee." Any letters that may be or have been addressed of old, will reach us, but the above is our proper address.

The health of the battery never was better than at present, not one being on the sick list, and not one complaining of illness. We are short of tents, blankets, &c., the bulk of the baggage being left behind at Vicksburg, in the expectation of a short and hurried trip to Little Rock. That expectation having terminated by the evacuation of Little Rock, all the tents, baggage, horses, &c., left at Vicksburg, have been ordered here forthwith. In the meantime we have but little else to lie upon but the ground, with the blue canopy of heaven for a covering. With the exception of one or two nights the weather has been warm, and nothing serious has resulted from exposure.

We will remain here yet for a week at least, and judging from the number of letters mailed daily to Janesville, you will be fully and accurately advised as regards our movements.

James M. Anderson and George Pierce reported from furlough to-day, on time, refreshed and invigorated by their trip to their home and friends.

The weather is clear, warm and dry, the nights cool and refreshing. The war news here is anticipated by you, making comment by us unnecessary and untimely. We hope for favorable results in Rosecrans' department, but as yet the news here leaves the contest even handed.

H.

Correspondence of the Daily Gazette.

From the Thirteenth Regiment.

Stevenson, Ala., Sept. 27th, 1863.

The 13th is stationed here, doing provost and guard duty. Col. Lyon is in command of the post. The men are doing more duty now than ever before, which would be considered hard under ordinary circumstances, after a march of fifteen days from Fort Donelson to this place, by way of Columbus and Pulaski, Tennessee, and Huntsville, Alabama, under a scorching sun and over dusty roads, but we are too near the front to complain. The importance of the post and the amount of supplies calls for vigilance on the part of those with whom they are entrusted. The result of the last battle will be known by you ere you get this. It has been one of the most, if not the most desperate of the war. Nearly four thousand wounded passed here last week for Nashville. Thirteen hundred and fifty prisoners were brought in last Wednesday from the front, and the most of them were paroled, and all sent to Nashville yesterday. They were from various brigades and divisions of the rebel army; some of Longstreet's men were among them. Both sides admit there were more killed in proportion to the wounded on the part of the rebels than ours. To use the expression of a prisoner, "we wounded a heap of your men, but you killed ours." Some of them are defiant, claiming their ability to conquer the "Yanks," but it is only those whose combativeness is the leading trait of character, and brute nature predominates over the human. The most intelligent see and admit the hopelessness of their cause. Refugees are coming in from the country south of here; the most destitute are fed on government rations. There are hundreds that must starve before winter sets in, or next spring, unless they can receive supplies through the lines of the Union army. It is evident from the desperation the rebels have fought within the past few days, that they are making one of their last struggles. They are making Chattanooga and the state of Georgia one of their last battle grounds in the south. We know very little of the particulars of the last weeks fighting; from the conflicting reports of those from the front they agree in one thing, that Rosecrans fell back. Some say reinforcements have arrived, others say not. All are confident he can hold his present position till they do arrive. The men in the 13th are in good health and are ready to go wherever they may be ordered. L. B.

[Correspondence of the Daily Gazette.]

From the 3d Wisconsin Battery.

In Camp near Chattanooga, Sept. 27th, 1863.

Last Saturday and Sunday there was desperate fighting in and around Crawfish Springs; our battery being completely cut off from Van Cleve's division, the 3d brigade, supporting our battery, advanced into a cornfield (on Saturday), and were repulsed; our battery moved to the enemy's left and there fired on the enemy's flank, causing sad havoc, the flower of the Southern Confederacy fleeing before us.

On Sunday the 3d Wisconsin battery was supporting the left of Davis' division, and after advancing into the woods, were overpowered and compelled to fall back to a hill, where other batteries were planted. The enemy here drove our infantry like chaff before the wind, and we were compelled to leave five out of six guns, James

leave the gun. My impression is that Jas. Livingston, Paul Guion, Palmer and Thos. Boyle, of Kenosha, are prisoners in the enemy's lines. They have driven us thus far, but no further can they come.

Respectfully,

WILLARD A. MARSHALL.

Sergeant 1st regt, 3d Wis. Battery.

P. S.: James Livingston's parents live near Janesville, and they will no doubt see in your paper earlier than to write to them. Our loss in the two days' fight has been very heavy, besides losing five guns, and we are now minus twenty-six men.

Killed on Sunday the 26th inst., while gallantly standing at his post, Charles W. Hubbard, aged about 26 years, of Green Lake county, Wisconsin. W. A. M.

Union Assembly Convention.

We, the undersigned, electors of the 5th assembly district, composed of the city of Janesville, believing that there is a general desire among the people of this district that a good loyal Union man should be nominated to represent the same in the next legislature, irrespective of party conventions and party platforms; and believing that the vigorous and unconditional prosecution of the war on the part of the government is or should be the paramount issue until the present rebellion is overthrown; and believing further, that in time of public danger where a blind adherence to personal preferences or party bias might endanger the success of the cause, such preferences should yield to the common good.

We do, therefore, hereby invite all who sympathize with the above object, to meet in Mass Convention at the Court Room, in this city, on Tuesday evening the 6th of October, at 7 o'clock, to make such nomination.

Let there be such a rally as shall attest that in these times patriotism is above party.

Wm Booth, H B Glass, W B Strong, H L Smith, O S Wright, L F Patton, O W Norton, D W Russell, Hiram Jackson, S D Locke, C A Alden, Alex Nellis, H S Woodruff, W O Norton, B F Pirley, Amos Page, Thos Hammond, P W Puffer, L M Smith, H Grove, T Westmacott, Daniel S Cook, L F Hathaway, E R Thorn, A C Snow, Wm C Moore, R B Moore, R O Richardson, H D Ewer, G B Davis, Guy Carter, Mayhew V. Loudon, James London, John C Bailey, J S Wiest, P F Rock, George Rodle, Chas Williams, D E Fifield, C T Webber, E H Strong, G Guild, James Harris, Russell R Angell, Samuel Griffin, John Nelson, E H Andrews, Wm Stevens, H S Horton, Robt Ross, E C Smith, L A Griswold, W Herkimer, S J Covell, Horace Dewey, E Covell, R J Richardson, J Nash, Frank Eddington, D Moore, Mather Patterson, L P Anderson, Chas B Withington, D Winters, L Fifield, C W Seaver.

BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTED TO THE DAILY GAZETTE.

BY WISCONSIN STATE TELEGRAPH LINE.

Office in Post Office Building.

Last Night's Report.

Special to Chicago Journal.—The steamer Liberty No. 2, from Memphis, has arrived, with 100 bales of cotton and a crowd of passengers.

The Memphis Evening Bulletin, of the 1st inst., recounts another terrible steamboat disaster, in the burning of the steamer R. Campbell, Jr., near Milliken's Bend, on the morning of Thursday, the 28th inst. Twenty-three lives were lost. The boat was on her way from St. Louis to Vicksburg. The burning was the work of incendiary. It is thought the man (white, but painted black), got off the boat a few miles above the Bend, on the 30th ult.

Major B. B. Smith, on his way to Memphis with 35 bales of cotton, when nine miles from the city, was surrounded by 16 guerrillas, who took possession of and burned his cotton, and robbed him of \$25 in "greenbacks," and of his hat, boots and spurs. The teamsters were allowed to depart with their teams unharmed.

Wm. Wilson, street cotton broker of Memphis, while walking on the street, on the 30th ult., was shot in the head by a man named Carter, a butcher. The shot was instantly fatal. The cause of the tragedy was a belief by Carter that a criminal connection existed between Wilson and Carter's wife.

The weather is decidedly cool in Cairo to-day.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4th.

The rebel authorities have declared an additional number of their paroled officers and men as exchanged, and ordered them to duty. This is in direct violation of the cartel, and notwithstanding the heavy balance of exchange, against them, they refuse to deliver any of our commissioned officers, and also retain a large number of citizen prisoners.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Oct. 4.

Special to Chicago Tribune.—Bayard and Wolff are still skirmishing with the enemy below London. The rebels are reported strongly reinforced in the east. Bayard has fallen back to Ball's Gap. Arrangements are in progress for a decisive fight and wind up of the guerrilla business.

Gen. Haskell is in command of the 23d

There are no mails. The weather is fine. The army is in fine health and spirits.

ATLANTA, Sept. 30.—Gen. Bragg has consented to exchange wounded with Gen. Rosecrans.

Affairs are unchanged at Chattanooga. Gen. Rosecrans receives his supplies by wagon from Memphis. The rumor that Rosecrans' supplies were cut off is not credited.

Gen. Rosecrans is confined to his works around Chattanooga, our lines extending to the river above and below him.

His defenses are strong, and thought to be as superior that no assault will be made.

NASHVILLE, Oct. 3.

McMinnville was attacked at noon. The result is unknown. Fighting was progressing when the telegraph communication was interrupted. Rebel cavalry are reported crossing the Tennessee, at Washington. Cavalry from this post returned last evening with a rebel captain, one lieutenant and 12 paroled prisoners.

LEAVENWORTH, Oct. 3.

Special to Chicago Tribune.—Gen. Blunt has left Fort Scott for Fort Smith. Bush whackers have been cutting off the trains, and are the enemy are around Fort Smith in a menacing attitude.

The news of Blunt's intended arrest is fully confirmed by Ewing's organ this morning. It seems that Ewing has written a letter stating that Schofield has long intended to arrest Gen. Blunt. The Du Bois board of inspection have made charges against Blunt as long as a house. They were sent by Schofield to do this, and Blunt would have been arrested if he had ever come to Fort Leavenworth.

The mayor of Parkville, and 100 other citizens of Platte county, Mo., have made a statement of the condition of affairs in that county, which concludes as follows: "It is our firm conviction that there are now in Leavenworth over 100 Union men and families who have fled from Platte county from fear of violence from the men composing the mass of the militia, and that if some change in affairs does not occur the lives and property of radical Union men in Platte county will be at the mercy of men whose loyalty has always been as doubtful." So many deserters from Missouri have arrived in Leavenworth, and are so numerous, that they are being sent to the military prison at Leavenworth, to be kept there until they can be sent to the military prison at Leavenworth, to be kept there until they can be sent to the military prison at Leavenworth.

The efforts to combine in any system of administration civil or military elements so discordant as these which the junction of Missouri and Kansas bring together, can only add enormous and constant embarrassments to those which necessarily weigh upon the commander in Missouri. It is sufficient to say of the present commandant of the department of Missouri, that he has entirely lost the little confidence which the people of Kansas ever had in his abilities and efficiency. The raid at Lawrence is distinctly traceable to the conduct of him and his subordinates in leaving the border exposed to invasion and all its horrible results. If this be denied, the fact remains that such is the belief of the sufferers and those that are exposed to like calamities, and such a belief, whether well founded or not, is fatal to the influence of the general and the cordial cooperation which the public safety demands that he should receive.

"We therefore claim that as well for the general reason of the unwieldy size of the department, as for the peculiar incoherence in the association of Kansas and Missouri, and the personal objections to Gen. Schofield, that the public interest demand the restoration of the separate department of Kansas."

A convention of all the editors in Kansas will be held here on Wednesday to devise measures for a concert of action on the military misrule in the department of Missouri.

The first Kansas state fair will open here Wednesday. Gen. Fremont is expected to deliver the oration. Not less than twenty thousand visitors will be present. The hotels are already crowded.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 4.

A special to the Commercial from Chattanooga the 30th, says 200 ambulances, sent within the enemy's lines under a flag of truce, brought in over 500 of our wounded. While in the enemy's hands they had nothing to eat but corn bread. The rebels treated them very kindly, expressing regrets that they could not provide better for them. They refuse to permit the bodies of wounded or deceased officers to be removed. The enemy holds fifty-two of our surgeons as prisoners.

Our ambulances returned to the rebel lines the wounded rebels who fell into our hands. Both armies are busy fortifying. The pickets are within a stone throw of each other.

The associated press report of the battle causes considerable indignation amongst the troops.

The statement that Reynolds' and Brannon's divisions were thrown into disorder at Lookout Mountain, by Gen. Thomas that led to the obstinate bravery of these commands the army largely indebted for its safety.

Our wounded are well cared for and comfortably situated.

New York, Oct. 4.

A Berwick City letter to the Herald states that the main body of Gen. Banks' command was encamped on the 18th of September near that place. No serious encounter is expected to occur until reaching Vermilion Bayou, where the rebels, under Dick Taylor, are represented to be in great force and fortifying the place.

Another report is that the rebels are concentrating all their available force from Western Louisiana, Eastern Texas and Southern Arkansas at Alexandria for a last desperate resistance, and are evacuating all the country this side of Alexandria and on Red river.

Our forces will soon make an advance movement.

A New Orleans letter to the Herald contains the following:

Guerrillas are growing bold and numerous on the Mississippi river. They have located a three-gun battery about sixteen miles above Natchez, from which they fired fifteen shots at the steamer Julia, five of which went through her, but she escaped. Some eight or ten vessels have been fired into.

To-day's Report.

[Reported Exclusively for the Daily Gazette.]

AFTERNOON DISPATCHES.

New York, Oct. 5.

The steamship City of London, from Liverpool 23d, and Queenstown 24th, has arrived. The withdrawal of Mason is confirmed.

The Times says if the confederates are offended with England for trying to keep in the right, it is sorry for it, but the loss is theirs, while the relief to the British government will be great, and the nation will have nothing to regret.

A crowded meeting at Leeds adopted a resolution rejecting the war as a step in the direction of the destruction of slavery, denouncing the building of war ships for the confederates, and applauding the government for detaining those built.

The Times' a city article, warns the government against going too far in stopping

monitors were freely supplied. It says the copies has too much resemblance to the views of the federal politicians.

The La France says the federal Corvette Kearsage, at Bristol, will receive precisely similar treatment according to the Florida, and each will enjoy the same rights and advantages.

The Europa, of Frankfurt, asserts that Arch Duke Maximilian has finally accepted the Mexican crown at all risks, and professes even to renounce all rights and privileges under the Austrian crown.

The Paris correspondent of the Morning Post asserts that the Washington government assists Juarez with arms and ammunition.

New York, Oct. 5.

Flour dull and drooping, 5,500,65 extra state; 6,050,25 R. H. O. Wheat receipts 177,063, slightly firmer, favors buyers, 1,27 1/2, 33 winter red. Rye firm, 1,37, 1/2. Receipts of corn 162,500 bushels, market 1,30, 1/2, 33 winter red. Oats 70 1/2, 1/2. Pork firm, 13,00, 1/2, 25, old; 14,50, new mess. Lard firm, 10, 1/2, 1/2. Whisky firm, 65 1/2, 1/2.

Stocks better but close weak. Money 6. Sterling quiet, 69,60. Gold 44. New York Central, 134 1/2. Erie 1,37 1/2. United States 6 1/2, 1/2, registered 1,07; coupons 1,03; one year certificates 95 1/2.

The following is the latest news per steamer which left Liverpool on the 22d:

